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JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1883.

The democrats of Ohio should take Judge Hoadly out of the rain.

The leaders of the democrats seem to think that the best way to begin the campaign this year is to defame the character of the lamented Garfield.

The state has made a very damaging case against Frank James. But, then, what will that suffice when the jury is made up of James' special friends?

The president is getting tired of sight-seeing and traveling, and wants to get back to Washington where he can again enjoy the luxuries of state. He has shown the country that he can catch trout and ride on a mule, and is satisfied.

Very pertinently put by the Chicago Times: The two young men who fought a duel near Vandalia, a day or two ago, must have been exceedingly awkward with the pistol. They killed each other at the first shot. Unless a higher degree of proficiency in the use of fire-arms is shown, dueling will not become popular in Illinois.

The latest intelligence from the volcanic disasters is more appalling than ever. Many towns have been engulfed by the tidal waves, or submerged by the mighty streams of burning lava. It is claimed that over 75,000 persons have perished. It was on Sunday noon when the greatest destruction was made by burning volcanoes. Red hot rocks were thrown high into the air and falling into the town of Spoelwyk, set fire to the houses and burned a great portion of the place. Additional particulars of this terrible calamity will be found in our telegraphic columns.

The sub-committee of the senate on labor and education is still in session in New York, hearing testimony. It is collecting a queer mass of material, and when the committee is through with its work it will have a mass of stuff on hand which will not be worth printing. It is, however, interesting to read some of the testimony. There are a few persons who go before the committee who talk common sense and give the committee some valuable facts and figures, but there are many who appear before it who have the wildest possible notions about labor and wages, and think the government should regulate both, especially discriminating against capitalists and manufacturers.

The State Journal says that the sale of refreshment stands on the state fair grounds aggregated \$1,000 for the first day's sale. Of course, the receipts from these sources will be much greater than this sum before the sales are closed. Regarding the prospects at the coming fair, President Pratt says it will be the greatest success in the way of a fair Wisconsin has had for some time, and then he continues: "there will be acres and acres and acres of machinery. Why, I never saw anything like the number of applicants for ground upon which to make exhibitions of machinery which are being made. One can say with perfect truthfulness—and you cannot put it too strongly—that the Wisconsin state fair of this fall will be a magnificent exhibition."

ABOUT HIGH TARIFF AND LOW WAGES
Some of the democratic papers are trying to make their readers believe that a protective tariff makes low wages, and even the New York Herald prints this argument in favor of a low tariff that wages may be increased:

Under the low tariff he would get his raw materials cheaply, and could therefore afford to pay higher wages. But with a high tariff the necessities force him to cut down wages or starve his workmen; and no doubt we are conversant with the great factory city, knows that machinery deteriorates very rapidly when it is not used, besides that it does not earn the interest on its cost. Hence the manufacturer for the most part prefer to lower the pay of their people and keep at work.

When the Herald or any other paper or any democratic statesman, argue that a protective tariff makes low wages, they belie the experience of the past and attempt to crush the facts of the present. We notice that Mr. Robert P. Porter, has written a letter from Chemnitz, Germany, in which he gives some facts and figures regarding the industries of that country. He shows how it is that manufacturers in Germany can buy American cotton, carry it across the ocean, return and manufacture, pay the duty, and compete to the extent of \$10,000,000 with our home industries. The operatives in Chemnitz work in prison-like structures and are not permitted to go out for twelve hours, and, until recently, they were not even allowed drinking-water. Their wages amount to about as many marks (about 25 cents) as American employers pay dollars. It is not pleasant to be told that even then the operatives of Chemnitz compare favorably with those of Manchester, England.

If a protective tariff lowers wages, why is it that under protection the United States mechanics and working men receive higher wages than the like classes in any other country in the world?

If free trade, or a tariff for revenue only, which is one and the same thing, makes high wages, why is there so much pauper labor in all countries that have adopted free trade?

If the American system of protection degrades labor, why is it that the purchasing power of a day's wages is greater at the present time in this country, than was ever before known in its history?

If free trade is such a stimulant to good wages, why are so many hundreds of

thousands leaving free trade countries and coming to America where protection is an important part of our present political system?

If free trade makes high wages, why is it that under every free trade period in this country wages were lowered and our industries more or less crippled?

THE MOUTH OF HELL

Seems to Have Yawned in the Island of Java,

And Vomited Death and Ruin Over all the Region;

Swallowed Ranges of Mountains, and Islands, and Sucked up the Waters—Seventy-Five Thousand Lives Lost—Account of the Appalling Calamity.

London, Aug. 20.—Further particulars of the great volcanic eruption in Java, which have just reached London from Batavia, show the disaster to have been even more widespread and more disastrous than reported previous advices. At noon Sunday the eruptions and shocks were supposed to have reached their greatest height. But late in the afternoon and evening the violence of the disturbance suddenly increased, and the island seemed to be about to be completely buried in a mass of fire and sulphurous ashes. At the same time enormous waves began to dash with greater force upon the shores, coming in some places far up into the interior, and great claims opened up into the earth, and threatened to engulf a large proportion of the islands, people and buildings. About midnight

THE MOST TERRIBLE SCENE of the whole disturbance took place. Suddenly an enormous luminous cloud, similar to that which was seen over the Gaurang Gaur, but much greater in extent, formed over the Kaundang range of mountains, which skirt the southern coast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size until it formed a canopy of lurid red and white, and gray over a wide extent of territory. During this time the eruptions increased, and streams of lava poured incessantly down the valleys, sweeping everything before them. And there a stream of lava would enter an arm of the sea, or come in contact with the waters of a river, then the nearest incandescent lava, as it protruded from the great stream, would suddenly produce boiling heat and sickening vapors, but the superficial consolidation that almost instantly ensued would prevent any further contact. The fissures that opened in the thin crust as it solidified would emit torrents of vapor, extending high into the air, and making a tremendous

HISSING AND SEETHING SOUND, as if a thousand locomotives were simultaneously letting off steam. Here and there the lava streams were innumerable thin plate like crystals of felspar, arranged in trails, one behind the other in the direction of the flow. The other portions of the flow of the eruption, and the volcanic spewings of the current, resembling those which form in the slag of a glass furnace. One of the most singular freaks of the eruption was the carrying in the middle of the molten lava of a bed of solid ice of enormous size, which had been emitted from one of the craters, carried along by the current, and landed on the extrusion of the island. The bed of ice was surrounded by a thick envelope of sand and scoria, which are such nonconductors of heat that a red hot stream of lava running over it will not melt snow. It is supposed this ice had formed the crust of some

VAST SUBTERRANEAN LAKE. About 3 o'clock Monday morning the great cloud suddenly broke into small sections, and quickly vanished. At the same time the great frightful rumblings were heard and the columns of fire and smoke on the southeast corner of the island ceased to ascend, while the craters in the other parts of Java seemed to open their fiery throats still wider to let out the greatest quantities of lava rocks, jammed, and ashes yet vomited out. The hissing of these became so loud as to be almost deafening, and the waves rushed up on the shores to an unprecedented height. When daylight came it was seen that an enormous tract of land disappeared, extending from Point Caputian on the south, to Negroy Point on the north, and west to Low Point, covering an extent of territory about fifty miles square. In this were situated the villages of Negroy and Negroy Cubang. Of the people inhabiting these places and the natives scattered sparsely through the forests and on the plains, none escaped a frightful death. This section of the island was not so densely populated as the other portions, and the loss of life was comparatively small, though it must have aggregated fully

FIFTY THOUSAND SOULS. The entire range of Candang mountains, extending along the coast in a semi-circle, for about sixty-five miles, had gone out of sight. The waters of Weloum Bay, the Sunda straits, and Pepper bay on the east, and of the Indian ocean on the south, had rushed in and formed a great sea of turbulent waters. Here and there the peak of a high crater was exposed for a moment by the receding of a great wave, and occasionally a puff of brownish gray smoke or a slight shower of rocks showed that the volcanoes still continued in active subaqueous eruption. The debris of the submerged and destroyed buildings was tossed higher and higher over the tumultuous waters—the only sign left that there had once been inhabited land where all was now a waste of water. The town of Tanora, within twenty-five miles of the city of Batavia, was swept away by the lava streams, and fully half of the population, mostly Javanese, numbering about 1,500, perished. At Spoelwyk, near Point Salais, the

RED HOT ROCKS set fire to the houses and swept away all the thickly settled portion of the town. About ten bazars belonging to Europeans were destroyed. The loss of property is very large, but no lives are known to have been lost. The river Jacatra, on the banks of which Batavia is situated, was so completely dammed by the lava and debris that its course was changed, and, from Furion Bastion, it flowed down through Tygers street and joined the waters of river river Enomades, swelling that stream to such an extent as rise high on Castors Fijlenkuig, which was almost totally destroyed, and a large number of lives were lost. The island of Onang, five miles off the mouth of the Tangora river, and twenty miles east of Batavia, was completely inundated, and the floating dock there was totally destroyed. Cattaia, Clapa, and Transverse island, of the portion of Java which disappeared, are out of sight—and not a vestige of them is left. Baby and Cheribie islands, of the north coast, but of small extent, lost a few houses and inhabitants. In Batavia this loss has been largely increased since the last reports. The roof of the governor's house was crushed in by

A MASS OF HEAVY MUD, and three of the retainers were killed. The

town bridge was destroyed, the diamond and pearl bangles badly damaged, and the Busan redoubt was destroyed. On Caymanas, Malabar and Lions streets the principal avenues of the city the damage is very great.

Fort Atrol is entirely destroyed. The town of Fagall was severely shaken. The few buildings were left standing. The aggregate loss of life from various elements of the terrible disturbances must be fully 75,000, but the number of those who perished can never, of course, be approximated. A violent shock occurred in the island of Sumatra Monday afternoon, and it was feared that other violent disturbances might occur. Middle Island, half way between the Japanese coast, and Sumatra, was almost wholly engulfed in the seas. The small island of Suidie, probably originally only a cone blown up by an eruptive paroxysm, has entirely disappeared. It was uninhabited.

WINDOW GLASS-MAKERS.

The Western Association Preparing to Meet the Strike of the Workers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Western Window-Glass Manufacturers' association met in the Grand Pacific hotel. The object of the convention is said to be to prepare to meet the strike of the window-glass workers, which is set to be inaugurated September 20. Instead of an advance in wages, the manufacturers propose to the men a small reduction of 20 per cent of their wages, besides some other burdens. J. A. Chambers, of Pittsburgh, is presiding over the convention, which represents the window-glass manufacturers of that town and cities west of that point, including several in Chicago. The window-glass workers of the Pittsburgh district informed the manufacturers last week that unless the demand was withdrawn it would be a year before any more window glass could be manufactured by them. Two of the manufacturers' propositions would be as strongly opposed as that for a reduction of wages—the first that blowers should be after carry the rollers of glass from the furnace to the fastening horses, the other that the blowers must "dig out the pots," that is, take out the impure glass remaining in the bottom of the pots at the end of each day's work—a work always heretofore done by laborers, and which the blowers regard as an imposition upon skilled workmen, with whom they class themselves. It is said that some of the factories have already begun to employ Bohemian workmen.

CINCINNATI DEMOCRACY.

Another Convention to be Called by the Disaffected Ones.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 20.—An adjourned meeting of Democrats disaffected with the organization of the late county convention, held a meeting and heard the report of the committee appointed to prepare a plan of action. The committee's report declared that the late convention was held contrary to the law and precedent, and that its work was fraudulent. The report outlined arrangements for calling a convention of one from each precinct in the county, selected from the names of the disaffected. It also nominated a ticket to be called the Democratic ticket, and to be headed by the state Democratic ticket, a committee of fifteen to be appointed to make arrangements. Larkin McHugh offered a substitute denouncing the late convention, but favoring the ticket, and requesting the resignation of the present executive committee. The substitute was lost, and the committee's report was adopted. Speeches were made by Charles Reardon, Judge T. A. O'Connor, Judge M. W. Oliver, J. J. Desmond, William Disney, Larkin McHugh, J. P. Carberry, H. C. Lord and Theodore Cook.

A BLOW IN THE FACE.

A Couple of North Carolinians Indulge in a Row.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A difficulty occurred at the Metropolitan hotel between Miles Commander, chairman of the Republican state central committee of North Carolina, and Col. D. McJ. Lindsey, a prominent politician of that state, who is at present employed in the treasury department. The trouble is said to have grown out of the jilting of Lindsey's daughter by Commander. The latter, it is alleged, was engaged to Miss Lindsey, but recently married another woman. He arrived here with his bride and took rooms at the hotel. Lindsey called and the two men had a long and angry colloquy in the hotel corridor. At Lindsey's request, Commander drew up some sort of a statement in writing, but this did not appear to satisfy Lindsey, and after some words Lindsey struck Commander a violent blow in the face, interposed, and separated the men. Commander went to his room without resenting the blow. Lindsey remained at the hotel for several hours, watching for Commander's reappearance, and sent up a card to his room, but without a response. It is said that Lindsey threatened to further and there is the usual talk of a duel.

Preacher Sued For Breach of Promise.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Ellen C. Wright, an intelligent colored lady, appeared as plaintiff here in a \$5,000 claim against Rev. Robert M. Turner for breach of promise. Both are colored, and the defendant is a well known Methodist preacher. Their acquaintance began during a meeting of the general conference at St. Louis, and the complaint was made in July, 1880, they entered into a marriage contract by which the defendant was to lead her to the altar, after he had been to school for one year. Under his influence she gave up a prosperous business in St. Louis and removed to this city, and after removal she found it was necessary for him to secure a divorce from another woman before he could claim her. After the divorce was secured the defendant went away and married a woman in Greenville, Ohio, hence the suit for breach of promise.

The Architects.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 20.—The seventeenth annual convention of the American Institute of Learning met here this morning. There were twenty-five or thirty members present from various parts of the country. Thomas W. Walker presided. He said these annual meetings proved of incalculable service, promoting the advancement of architectural science in all centers of civilization throughout the country.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.—In the house Mr. Annenman's resolution to submit the formation of the apportionment bills to an arbitration committee was passed—53 to 64. In the senate, a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two senators and two members of the house to frame a congressional apportionment bill was defeated—15 to 18.

New England Tobacco Crop.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 20.—Reports from 100 tobacco towns in the Connecticut and Housatonic valleys indicate that the tobacco crop will be a full average one and exceeding in quality.

OUT OF THE RACE.

Blackburn, of Kentucky, Withdraws From the Speakership Campaign.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 20.—Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn made known his intention concerning the speakership to Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, editor of the Frankfort Yeoman. He said: "I can say I am not a candidate for the speakership. For some weeks I have made my determination known to my friends, and you are authorized to make the announcement public. My desire for the success of the Democratic party in congress and for the organization of that body upon a basis which will insure to the best interest of the country is superior to any more feeling of personal ambition. I am satisfied that in order to defeat the machinations of the protectionists and secure the election of a speaker who will reflect the true Democratic theory of a tariff for revenue only it will be necessary to concentrate rather than by having too many candidates representing similar views to prevent the chances of the common foe. My withdrawal Kentucky will be united in the fight, and I shall lend all my energies to the success of that candidate who, representing the true principles of tariff reform, shall show the best prospect of defeating Mr. Randall. These may be said to be considerations of a public nature which have led into this conclusion. There are, however, personal reasons which supplement them and have also a controlling influence. Since the adjournment of congress I have been urged by many personal friends to permit the use of my name as a candidate for the United States senate. After mature deliberation and reflection, and you consented to become a candidate, and you feel that I can, with propriety, stand for both places, and therefore decline the race for the speakership, to devote my energy to that of the senatorship."

THOMAS MURPHY.

Hugh Hastings Explains Matters—Murphy Still Free.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The order of arrest granted by Judge Seigwick on the application of Kelly & McRae, attorneys for Edmund Stephenson in the suit against ex-Congressman Thomas Murphy, has not yet been placed in the hands of the sheriff to be served. The transaction, which has given the drawing of the draft for \$500 on Mr. Hugh Hastings by Mr. Murphy, which Mr. Hastings declined to honor, and on account of which the suit is brought by Mr. Stephenson, who alleges that the draft was fraudulent, was thus explained by Mr. Hastings to day: "The trouble is Mr. Murphy has lately been an altered man in mind. He has been afflicted to such a degree that his family have been concerned about him, and it was for that reason that I did not accept the draft and give him the money. His behavior has been such lately that his family have had some discussion as to whether a sane man could do as he has done. There was no dishonesty or fraud about the draft, as I have property enough in my lands to pay it ten times over. There is one of the noblest and most generous fellows in the world, but he is not the business man that he used to be. There is no danger of his arrest or imprisonment in this case, as he has plenty of friends who would see him through even if he had not property of his own to meet the draft."

A CHICAGO ELOPEMENT.

The Wife of a Traveling Man Runs Away with a Boarder.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Minnie H. Tanner, wife of Henry H. Tanner, a commercial traveler for John C. West & Co., 302 West Madison street, and residing on Powell street, near Milwaukee avenue, eloped on Monday with a man supposed to be a former boarder named Perkins. Mrs. Tanner is 25 years of age, and her husband 41. She is described as a woman who has always been "fiddy." It is said she has late frequented the Tivoli and other places of like character in company with a woman known as Emily Darst and several men, and for the past three months has endeavored to draw her husband's salary about \$50 weekly. When informed of this, Mr. Tanner, who has been away on a business trip for about four months, objected, and ordered that she be paid not over \$20 a week. This incensed the wife, as she said she could not live on less than \$50. Monday last she sold her furniture, valued at \$3,000, and accompanied with a man who is described as sharp-featured, about 25 years of age, dark hair and mustache, and fashionably dressed, leaving her two children with her brother at Noblesville, Ind.

NEW ON DORSEY'S LATEST.

The Assistant Secretary Gives his Opinion on the Last San Publication.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 20.—Hon. Jno. C. New, after looking over the San's Publication of letters from himself and others during the Garfield campaign in which the want of harmony was unjustly set forth in Indiana, Ohio and other states said: "There certainly does not appear to be anything in the letters that a man ought to be ashamed of. They indicate very clearly that the Republicans were earnestly at work endeavoring to carry the state of Indiana, as they certainly did."

Mr. New said doubtless the letters were genuine, although he did not remember the details. He has kept copies of all the principal letters which he wrote during the campaign. Mr. New added that the reading of the letters must certainly raise the question in the minds of every man, what right had Dorsey to treat them as his private property. "He had no more right to those letters, said Mr. New, than he had to my pocketbook. They were not even addressed to him."

THE STUART CATHEDRAL.

Completion of the Memorial to the Late A. T. Stewart.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The Stewart memorial cathedral and St. Paul's school, at Garden City, have been declared by the contractor to be completed. The total cost of the school \$1,000,000. The great organ in the cathedral alone cost \$100,000. The time has not yet been set for the consecration of the cathedral, but St. Paul school is to be opened on Sept. 12. Mr. Henry Hilton, executor of the Stewart estate, has authorized the Rev. Dr. Brown to purchase the vestments for the cathedral and a library for the school. Bishop Littlejohn's residence, which is in course of erection, is to cost \$80,000. The secretary of war has assigned Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, Fourth artillery, U. S. A., to be master of military science and tactics in the school, which has accommodations for 500 pupils.

Frank James's Trial.

GALATIEN, Mo., Aug. 20.—In the James trial the prosecution has finished its chain of evidence and it is the general belief that it is complete. Very direct and positive testimony will be necessary on the part of the defense to break its force.

REMEMBER! GLEN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

presents all the advantages of sulphur, baths at a cheap rate. "HYLE'S HAIR AND WIG RESTORER" 50 cents.

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New Goods! New Goods!

McKey & Bro's.

We have opened for the fall trade a full line of Ladies' and Gent's

Underwear

Comprising some extra bargains in Red, New line of French and English

Hosiery.

Yarns and NECKWEAR.

Muslin Ties, 20 Dozen handsome Ties open, worked end at 10c.

Extra fine line of Muslin Ties at 20 and 25c.

New line of Body and Extra Super CARPETS.

Latest styles also all the new Butterick's Patterns for the fall now open at my lady's McKey & Bro's.

The Fall Boom! IS UPON US, New Goods

From all markets. All styles of

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Always in Stock.

The largest and most complete stock in Southern Wisconsin, at Lowest Figures.

Fifteen lines of Printed Sets.

Full line of Plated Ware—

ASKE FOR ROCHER OF GREEN & RICE.

23 West Milwaukee Street.

Commercial Hotel.

Formerly Davis House.

Corner of Academy and Milwaukee Streets.

Terms—\$1.00 Per Day and up.

JOHN KENTON PROP.

STRONG'S ARNICA PREPARATIONS

Chemistry has discovered no remedy so powerful to relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, and all other pains, as Arnica. Prepared and combined, it has no equal as a toilet preparation.

ARNICA JELLY.

The highest concentrated solution of Arnica. Will speedily cure chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness.

ARNICA TOILET SOAP.

Delightfully perfumed. Cleanses the skin from impurities, and leaves it soft and fresh. Absolutely safe. Absolutely pure.

ARNICA SHAVING SOAP.

A medicated article of rare purity. Prevents all pimples, boils, and sore throats.

ARNICA TOOTH SOAP.

It is without question the most perfect article ever produced, as it not only cleanses the teeth thoroughly, but the combination with Arnica preserves and brightens the enamel of the teeth. Price, 25c a box. All druggists sell this soap, or we will mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

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We Offer for the Fall Trade an Elegant Stock of

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WATCHES, Also a Fine Stock of JEWELRY.

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A Complete Stock of Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded

PALMER & STEVENS,

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Great Closing Out Sale!

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You will be Surprised at the prices on

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Chemistry has discovered no remedy so powerful to relieve rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, toothache, and all other pains, as Arnica. Prepared and combined, it has no equal as a toilet preparation.

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By the Latest and Most Approved Methods
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We are fully supplied with the finest Electrical Apparatus in use, which patients may use in our electrical rooms or at their own homes.

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We use the New German Inhaler or Chemical Atomizer, for the cure of Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all the diseases of the respiratory organs.

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Our Medical Preparations are prepared under our own supervision, by an experienced physician, in such a manner as not to disagree with the most sensitive stomach.

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We treat all diseases of the Lungs, He-
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For sale by Druggists, Hotels, Saloons, Waiters, and the general trade. For Agents, J. W. Stevens, and F. S. Shurtz & Co., Agents for J. W. Stevens.

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A select Family School for Boys.
For College, Scientific, Seminars, or
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13. AUGUST 13.
 new patterns of Extra Super
 Brussels. Velvets; Moquettes,
 a first-class Carpet House,
 will defy all pretended competi-
 tion in the last 50 days, closed
 us to start in the fall trade.
 We are able to show on Mon-
 day patterns of Body Brussels
 never before shown by
 any; also a splendid line of Rox-
 burgh line of Super Lowell In-
 creased Matting for offices, and
 Oil Cloths in all widths.
 of Brussels that we are sell-
 ing. No such goods ever before in
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